

UTAH'S Best Coal



**King,
Hiawatha,
Black Hawk,
Panther.**

**UTAH COAL SALES
AGENCY**

818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

HORSE SENSE AND OTHER SUBJECTS

Agricultural College Correspondent of "The Sun" Gives Numerous Hints of Much Value to Local Folks.

Correspondence The Sun.

LOGAN, Dec. 27.—"Much sickness among pigs," says Dr. Fredrick, head of the veterinary department of the Utah Agricultural college, "could be avoided by proper methods of handling." People allow their pigs to run together and burrow into hay and straw-stacks. At night all that possibly can, crowd into these holes to sleep where they lie on each other till morning. Here the pigs become hot and sweaty and come out into the cold morning air all steaming and overheated. They chill immediately and often contract influenza and pneumonia, which results in serious losses to the owner. This could be avoided by separating the pigs into small numbers and fencing so they can't burrow under stacks and crawl in where they become too warm.

Save Money By Exchanging Stallions.

Many communities have one or more high priced stallions. These horses can be used for breeding purposes in the same community only about three or four years to the best advantage. At this time some of the female colts of the stallions are ready for breeding, and another sire is in demand. The fact that about every community is in the same condition makes it advisable, that so far as possible, the system of exchanging stallions is adopted. Of course, each community feels that its stallion is the best of the breed, and yet there are many horses which could be brought in on an exchange basis which would do the community as much good as the horse now owned has done. By all means get a horse of the same breed, and as nearly the same type as possible. Such points as color, in many breeds where color is not fixed, should play a very unimportant part in making the selection. Conformation and type are of far more importance in a sire than is color. The state board of horse commissioners at Logan is often in a position to put breeders in touch with stallions which may be obtained on this exchange method. By using it wisely it saves practically the cost of a new horse, because the average stallion is useful for at least two different communities.

The Farm Demands Big Brains.

Years ago a man had three sons for whom he selected vocations. The first one was very smart, the next one very good and the last one was simpleminded. In his wisdom the man said: "This one who is very smart I will make a lawyer of. The good one shall be a preacher. Jack knows so little, I will make a farmer of him." But since then times have changed. There is no occupation in the world that calls for more ability and brains, training and adaptability than farming. It is a man's job. To plow and sow and reap without understanding is no more real farming than cutting a man's leg off with an axe is real surgery. Agriculture is the basis of the nation's wealth. The soil is our greatest asset, and the intelligent building up of this demands broad experience, technical learning, sensible systematic education, big minds, unerring judgment—in fact, the best that humanity produces.

One Good Way of Curing Meats.

Those interested in the curing of meats are advised to try this by the agricultural college faculty. For each hundred pounds of meat use four pounds of salt, one pound New Orleans sugar, six ounces black pepper, two ounces saltpetre, three-fourths ounce cayenne pepper. Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Rub one-half of the mixture into the meat. Stick a knife into the bone in several places and force the mixture in, so as to prevent souring in these regions. Stack the meat in a cool moist place in a barrel or box. After to weeks rub in the remainder and let it stand for six weeks, when it is ready to be smoked.

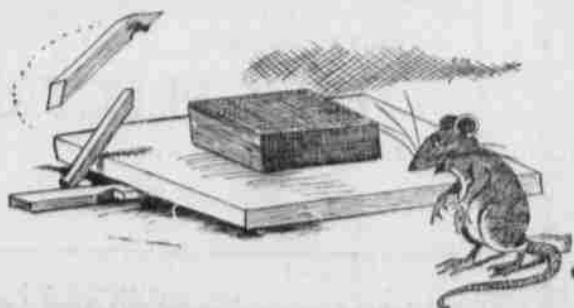
Where is your machinery? Under the shade of an apple tree? Arrange to house it this winter and prolong its life two or three years. Don't be such a ready contributor to the scrapheap. Save your hard earned money by taking care of your machinery. Apply a little cup grease to the moldboard and share of your plow. Put some kerosene in the cylinder of your gas engine. Rub with a good grade of oil those parts especially subject to rust. In a word, provide oil and winter quarters for every piece of machinery. You will see the results of your efforts next harvest.

Checking Up For the Year.

Farmers are asking themselves: "What have I made the past season and from what have I made it?" If they had a simple form of farm accounts this question would be easily answered. Now is the time to start. Take an accurate inventory of all properties, supplies, crops, costs, accounts received, and debts owed such as mortgages, notes, etc., and determine your present worth by subtracting what you owe from your assets. Then during the year keep a simple system of accounts with each department of your farm. At the close of the year make another inventory and from your present worth subtract your worth a year ago, the difference will indicate your earnings for the year. If you deduct your wages and those of your family, it will show you what your property has brought in. Maybe your earnings are not paying interest on your investment. Find out, and if they are not, make a change for the farm will pay if properly managed.

Efficient Recipe For Making Sausage.

Any clean bits of lean pork may be used for making sausage. For a good mixture three pounds of lean to one of fat are recommended. The relative amounts of sausage and fresh pork desired will govern what parts other than scraps will be converted into sausage. To each four pounds of meat these amounts of seasoning are about right: One ounce pure fine salt, one-half ounce ground black pepper, and one-half ounce of pure leaf sage rubbed fine. However, it is safer to fry a piece and test it. Thus the seasoning desired is insured.



MISSIE.

Mouse—Ha! Ha! Got nothing on me!

We Greet You With Thanks

Greetings of the New Year to all. May it bring you the best in the land and that which you desire most of all things. We give you our warmest thanks for the patronage you have extended to us in such liberal portions, with the full assurance that no pains will be spared the coming year to warrant a continuance of your friendship and support. AGAIN WE THANK YOU.

BESSIE KENNEDY, MILLINERY,
(Inc.)

HAY AND HONEY HAND IN HAND DURING PAST YEAR

The general hay crop in Utah for 1915, as estimated by the statistician, is one million tons, 850,000 tons alfalfa and 150,000 tons timothy. As compared with 1,900,000 tons for 1914, the ratio between the two classes of hay remain the same. It is estimated the farmer received \$8.50 per ton for alfalfa and ten dollars per ton for timothy. The average yield per acre is put at three tons. The output of alfalfa seed for this year is estimated by prominent handlers at seventy-five cars, or 2,250,000 pounds, netting the grower fourteen cents, though more conservative dealers would reduce this estimate by five cars.

According to reports, in some counties in this state, the hay yield was 50 per cent less than 1914, one reason being because of unfavorable climatic conditions, the principal factor of which was the prolonged dry spell—some farmers irrigating and some not. But in most other counties and in Idaho, the hay crop came through in very fair shape. Another occasion of the decrease in production has been the eagerness of so many farmers to increase their wheat acreage, as well as the acreage devoted to the production of peas, beans and sugar beets. Then a third factor has been the increase of motor trucks which consume neither hay nor grain.

The weevil evil has been largely reduced by co-operation of the alfalfa grower with government and agricultural college experts making a scientific effort to cut down the pest. In fact it is estimated that the weevil has been reduced 50 per cent within the last two years. The farmers have gone to harrowing, disking and clearing up the soil generally, so as to give the pest no place to lodge and procreate. The weevil damages alfalfa by devouring the bloom, and not so much the body of the plant itself. As there is no bloom on timothy, the weevil has little use for that kind of hay. Handlers say the weevil never touches alfalfa seed itself, so that the quarantine against Utah seed by California last fall had no justifiable basis, but was grounded on sentiment.

The first crop of alfalfa this year was damaged and considerably spoiled by the late spring and wet weather. However, this did not hold as to the second and third crops which pulled through in good condition. Alfalfa is great for the honey bee. In years past the Uintah Basin and Emery and Carbon counties, where so much fine alfalfa is grown, have turned out an article of honey that has made Utah famous for this delicious edible the country over, and the output this year is estimated at twenty-five cars. But Idaho is coming rapidly to the front as a honey producer because of the rapid increase each year in acreage devoted to clover, largely of the red top variety. The bees revel in this. Jobbing prices of the two brands of hay average in the ratio of \$14.50 and \$15.00 per ton to \$17.00, the latter being for timothy.

The weed question has not troubled so much the past year, though in the spring, June grass and foxtail gave trouble. June grass appears for some reason to be dying out, but the fear is that something else may show up to make trouble. However, June grass is used a great deal for horses which seem to eat it both green and cured with considerable relish. Farmers are reported as taking better care of their hay. They are using silos freely, stocking more carefully and using shed and barn covering more freely.

The general opinion is that 1916 ought to be a good year for hay cultivation. The outlook is for increase of acreage, particularly in Millard, Iron and Uintah counties, where so many new settlers are locating, and where so much virgin soil is being redeemed from the sagebrush, and turned into cultivation. The yield for 1915 ought to be increased for 1916 by two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand tons as a conservative estimate.

BUTTER MAKERS ARE GIVEN EXPERT ADVICE

Butter tests, held every six weeks, are being carried on by state and federal authorities in Utah to acquaint butter makers with methods of improving their output, preparatory to the interstate contest of dairy products to be held next May. A criticism of each contestant is given by U. S. E. Frevert of the federal service. The scoring on the first test just completed was based on these percentages: Flavor, 45; body, 25; color, 15; salt, 10; package, 5. The highest score was ninety-four and the lowest eighty-two.

"The most important thing in connection with the test was the criticism of the federal expert," says Herbert C. Smith, state commissioner. Frevert's suggestions for improvement include the following given in individual cases: "A little more ripening with a good starter and more frequent delivery of cream would help in the flavor. "Sticky condition may be due to overworking or the use of too high temperature in churning and working. "Butter is caused by old cream at this season of the year. A good starter no doubt would improve the flavor. "Defects in grain may be due to overworking or too high temperature in churning and washing. "Unpleasant flavor may be eliminated by proper pasteurization and use of good starter. "Follow or crumple condition is due to change in temperature during the manufacturing process. "Suggest churning as soon as possible after cream is received. "Curdy flavor rather an equal at this time of year may be due to thin cream or overripe starter. "Leaky condition often caused by chilling butter with cold wash water. "Graininess is caused by adding more salt than can be properly dissolved. "Defect in grain may be caused by overworking or using wash water at a higher temperature than the butter-milk. "Prints with larger crevices indicate carelessness in packing. "Cloudy brine shows improper washing.

GOLDEN RULE CHANGES

E. M. Brown Succeeds C. A. Novis As Manager of Price Store.

The Golden Rule store at Price is this week taking an inventory of stock and at the same time making a general check-up of the business for the past year, preparatory to the coming in a few days of E. C. Bane of New York City, vice president of the J. C. Penney Co., Incorporated, owners of the business here and of eighty-two other establishments of the kind in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Utah. Of these eighty-three stores Utah has the largest number—seven.

The business at Price for the year just closing is of the most satisfactory nature, according to C. A. Novis, who set his mark for certain results and these have been attained. In fact, they are beyond expectations. Manager Novis resigns at Price tomorrow—the first of January—and is to be succeeded by E. M. Brown, who has been with the local institution for several months. Manager Novis after checking out with his successor, goes to Salt Lake City, where he is to attend next month the convention of Golden Rule managers and officers. While at Salt Lake City, Manager Novis will be assigned to some other of the several Golden Rule stores—likely to be in Arizona. His successor, E. M. Brown, is an excellent business man, a polished gentleman and well worthy of the place he is to assume tomorrow. Mr. Novis has been in Price three years and wherever he and his splendid family go the best wishes of a host of loyal good friends wish them well.

VERY SHORT SKIRTS IN SPRING STYLES DRESSES

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Skirts that clear the ground from six to twelve inches will predominate in the spring styles gowns and street dresses, according to advanced models exhibited by the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' association. Colors also will be much gay. It is announced, and skirts will be much fuller and draped. Gowns for both women and misses are cut along youthful lines.

Smoke Elk Pride Cigar, Tel. 152.

KENTUCKY LIQUOR HOUSE

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
Exclusive Agents For

**Budweiser,
Zang,
Becker's Best.**

Jobbers in Cigars, Tobaccos & Cigarettes. Family Trade Our Specialty.

Budweiser, per case \$5.50
Zang, per case 4.00
Becker's Best, per case 4.00

Wines and liquors by the gallon. We allow \$1.00 rebate for cases and bottles returned to us.

Kentucky Liquor House

Phone 153. Price, Utah.
Free Delivery.

CARBON COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

J. W. Hammond, Manager.
Abstracts of Title Furnished to Any Place or Tract in Eastern Utah.
Fire Insurance Written in the Best Companies Doing Business in the State. Real Estate, Bonds, Etc.
Golden Rule Building.
Price, Utah.

If you have a house to rent or want to rent a house try Sun ads.—Advt.